

Joseph Mandeville,
of King and Fairfax Streets,
ALEXANDRIA,
HAS FOR SALE,
Assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Cherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Oreica
Estephe Medoc larey, in case
dozen fine old frontinac
do. best wine bitters
and West-India rum
do.
Bordeaux and Naples brandy
and country gin
in glass cases
Whiskey, very old
Pennysylvania rye whiskey
do. barrels
wine and Cider vinegar
oil in flasks
heads Havanna honey
choice retailing molasses
powder
perial
son
ung Hyson
son-Skin and
chong

WINES.

TEAS
of good quality
chong

do sugars, different qualities
white do.
do lump sugars, Philadelphia, do
Alexandria.
Garrett's, and Hamilton's sugar
and bladders.
and rapee do.
red, (Penn. warranted)
nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;
ginger, race and ground; Cap-
r; refined salt-petre.
chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
Philadelphia mustard; basils;
fig blue; floutant indigo; Green
Annessee cotton; flax; wool; man-
tras; allum; brimstone; chalk;
ices; wrapping paper and twine;
cords; leading lines; demijohns;
patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
der's gunpowder, [the only real
powder] from F to trouble sealed
acco; best Havanna segars.
and bloom raisins in boxes.
s in casks.
arants; prunes; soft shelled al-

boxes excellent pickles, each one
assorted; capers, olives and an-
sale by the box.
of clean good allum salt suitable
ry, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,
RY STORE, on King-street, has
to his former stock, added
copy of Genuine Articles in
e Grocery Line
akes his assortment complete.
for sale, on his usual low terms
do Sugars, of various qua-

ump ditto,
wer,
al,
Hyson,
Skin, and
ng
Coffee,
of a superior quality,
a,
s,

fe,
and
e old Port
Bordeaux Brandy,
Spirit, for family use,
Croix, St. Vincents, and New

entry Whisky,
fine, and Cider Vinegar,
Bitters,
egs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
black pepper, race and ground
salt for table use, doal barley
blue, soap, moul, dipst and
dles, refined salt-petre, basils,
copperas, mackler, brimstone,
patent shot all sizes, best
ry made gunpowder, segars
bacco, very best chewing to

Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
ard, warranted of a superior
best ditto, wrapping paper
&c. with generally every ar-
the whole of which have been
re, and will be disposed of at
terms

ANTED DAILY BY
EL SNOWDEN,
for the Proprietor.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1808.

[No. 2170]

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS
Of the Washington Bridge Company will re-
ceive sealed proposals, at Stelle's Hotel on
Friday the 13th inst. for the delivery of the
whole or any part of the following bill of
Materials.

| | Feet long. | Inch. | Inch. |
|---------------|------------|-------|-------|
| 140 Piles | 36 | 11 | by 14 |
| 140 | 40 | 11 | 14 |
| 200 | 48 | 11 | 11 |
| 200 | 40 | 11 | 14 |
| 60 | 38 | 12 | 12 |
| 15 Caps | 27 | 13 | 13 |
| 190 | 37 | 13 | 13 |
| 190 Mud Sills | 37 | 10 | 12 |
| 380 Braces | 25 | 7 | 9 |
| 380 | 20 | 9 | 9 |
| 200 Stringers | 53 | 8 | 16 |
| 1540 | 27 | 8 | 16 |

172,000 superficial feet of four inch plank
white pine, or the heart of yellow pine, each
plank 18 feet long.
The above materials except the plank must
be of the best heavy, hard, yellow pine, or of the
best white oak, free of sap. The proposals to
estimate by the cubic foot.

Written proposals will be received at the
same time for the Iron work, for Carpenters
and Laborers. Proposals may be handed in
before the day above mentioned to the Presi-
dent.

Daniel Carroll, of Dud.

President.

May 3.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE
leased to the Mr. Wises is still for sale, well
known by the name of "Abingdon," where
the mansion house stands directly opposite
the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, con-
taining four hundred and twenty two acres—
the road from the contemplated bridge passes
nearly through the centre of the estate—it
may be purchased for cash or on a long cre-
dit, by paying a small part in hand—also a-
bout fifty acres adjoining, part of the same
tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold
on the same terms. A good and indisputable
title will be made for both. The title papers
may be seen by application to the subscriber,
or Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every
necessary information will be given.
If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at
private sale, it will on that day be sold to the
highest bidder, before the coffee-house door,
at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of
sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.

New-York Lottery.

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the
wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the
capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets Nine Dollars.
A few tickets, warranted undrawn on
the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

Lost, a few nights ago,

A large GOLD RING, of an oval shape,
device cracked, and represents the figure of
a female sitting by a tomb-stone, looking up
to an angel. On the tomb-stone is W. R.
Oct. 10th Feby. 83 or 85, est. 65.—Whoever
has found the same and will leave it with the
Printer hereof shall be generously rewarded.
May 9.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLOUNT will accommodate a
few Gentel BOARDERS. She will also
execute all kinds of PLAIN SEWING at the
shortest notice. Apply at her dwelling in
Water street, next door to Capt. Levering's.
May 9.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years
of age, who has been employed part of his
life as a house servant, and part thereof as
gardner and plantation laborer. He will be
sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first qual-
ity CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT
a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks
in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brock-
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

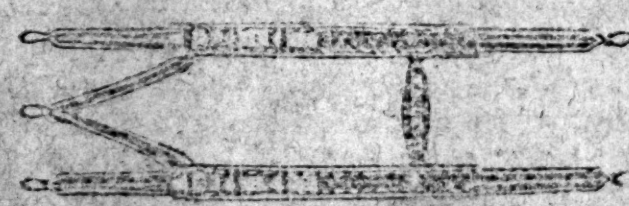
A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-
apted to the use of private families.—Price
87 1/2 cents.
March

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
rels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes
March 9.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.
Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight
or passage
Apply

Lewis Deblois.

May 6.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
mily use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

Lawrason & Fowle

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, con-
taining halves, quarters and eights of a cwt
each.
25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
50 bolts Russia, } DUCK.
50 do. Raven }
70 bags Pepper,
50 do. Pimento,
200 sacks blown Salt
2000 sides red seal leather
15 pipes Holland Gin
2 do. French Brandy
100 bls. N. E. Rum
250 boxes brown Soap
30 do. mould Candles
70 do. Chocolate
7 cases Cotton Cards
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 quintals do.
5 chests Young Hyson Tea
20 casks Cheese.
20 bls. Mackarel,
May 2.

BANK OF POTOMAC.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the
Bank of Potomac,
THAT a dividend of three and a half per
cent, has been declared for the half year,
which will be paid them or their representa-
tives on the 10th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.
Chs. Page, Cashier.

May 6.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Simon
Thomas to the subscriber, for the purpose of
securing a debt due from said Thomas to John
Anison, will be exposed to sale for ready mo-
ney, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the
31st day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock,
A House and Lot of Ground,
Situate on the corner of Queen and Pitt-
streets, in the town of Alexandria, containing
one-fourth of an acre.
It will be sold subject to right of dower.

John Stewart, Trustee.

May 4.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUB-
LIC in general,
THAT he has taken the house lately occu-
pied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the
name of the Washington Tavern, and has pro-
vided himself with choice liquors, good beds,
and is prepared to accommodate customers in
the best manner, and has a careful and at-
tention.

March 18.

LENT OR LOTS.

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters.
WHOEVER has borrowed or bought it, will
please to return it, or call and pay for the
sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
cholls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-street,
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

by LOUIS DE TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg-
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Os-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheetting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spat-
machin and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsey.
Apply to

Eliza Wilfon, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superi-
or quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county let-
ters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Ma-
rie Perrin, late of the county aforesaid de-
ceased; all persons having claim against the
said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit
them, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 25th day of Septem-
ber next, or they may by law be excluded
from all benefit to said estate; and those in-
debted thereto are required to make immedi-
ate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th
day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, Ex'r.

March 25.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 3
months, either of the HOUSES occu-
pied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King
street; or of the HOUSES on the same street
occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; se-
veral vacant LOTS on Washington, near King
street; any part of his vacant GROUND on
the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek;
and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND
RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable
GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the
turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria,
with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great
part of which is well covered with timber.—
Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or
to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun
county.

S. COOKE.

April 14.

FURTHER EXTRACTS
From Dutch and English papers received at
Baltimore.

LONDON, March 25.

PHILANTHROPY.—Towards 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, in the House of Lords, the reiterated attack upon the late ministers for their order of the 7th of Jan. which the present ministers still insist occasioned their orders in council was again made by the lord Chancellor, who was answered by lord Erskine, in a most powerful and unanswerable speech, at great length. His lordship said, this charge repeatedly made, reminded him of Swift's Tale of a Tub. We produce, said lord Erskine, a piece of bread—we eat it in their presence—we bring the baker who baked it—every body round agree it to be bread, but the noble lords answer, that it is not bread, but the fastest mutton that ever came out of Leadenhall market, and the only proof they give of the proposition is, that if any man ventured to assert the contrary, they hoped that God might eternally damn him. Lord Erskine said, that these were the words of the Rev. Dean Swift, and not his, and therefore the bishops must pardon the profaneness. He said he had no doubt, that if it were convenient to establish that his lordship's black coat was a green color, it might easily be accomplished. As many as are of that opinion, say Aye—would give it any color in the rainbow. His lordship here adverted to the Bank Bill, which he had done two days before. He said, that Mr. Burke, in one of his immortal orations, had also given immortality to the benevolent Howard. Speaking of that great man in his career of humanity, he had said, "he has visited all Europe; not to collect manuscripts, or to collate medals but to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of grief, misery and despair; to pity the forsaken; to remember the forgotten, and to collect and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. It was a circumnavigation of charity. It was fit, said lord E. that this circumnavigator of charity should have received his being in that country which had been the instrument of Providence in her circumnavigation of the earth; not like the first discoverer, carrying cruelty and death in her train; but collecting mankind together under the dominion of laws and liberty." But what was the proposed circumnavigation of ministers? They at this moment, like Howard, were to visit all Europe; like him they were to plunge into the infection of hospitals, but not, like him, to remember the forsaken and forgotten, but to pluck the balm of health, or rather of life, out of the mouths of the miserable. They were to rob them—not of one medicine, which, as he had said formerly, might be substituted for another; but which he would repeat again, even as often as they repeated the Order of the 7th of Jan. that would subject Great Britain to the final everlasting curse—"I was sick and ye visited me not."

March 26.

Expedition to the Baltic.—We have already stated that the idea of sending troops to Sweden has been abandoned. It is however intended speedily to send a strong naval force to the Baltic. Indeed the ships are now ready, and nothing but the prevailing easterly winds have prevented them from sailing before this time.

Admiral sir Samuel Hood, a tried and brave officer, who is to have the command, left town on Thursday and arrived at Deal the same evening. The Centaur is hourly expected there from Portsmouth to receive his flag. Sir James Saumarez is also expected to take a command in the same expedition, who will hoist his flag on board the Victory, on his arrival in the Downs.

Gottenburgh Mails. This morning we received journals and letters from Gottenburgh to the 21st inst. The king of Denmark, who had long been in such a state of mental debility as not to be able to perform any of the executive functions, died suddenly on the 13th inst. The crown prince (now Frederick IV) has succeeded to the throne; but there was no acclamations or rejoicings when he was proclaimed.

In an action reported to have taken place in Finland, the Russians are said to have lost 5000 men, and the Swedes 1700. The latter retreated after the action. The following are the principal articles received this mail:

Declaration of the king of Sweden against Russia.

That the Russian troops on the 21st of last February invaded Finland, was first made known to his majesty by a telegraphic dispatch, and soon after confirmed by a proclamation issued on the part of his imperial

Russian majesty and profusely scattered through the Swedish provinces, inviting the people to sedition and revolt.

"A rupture made without any previous declaration of war, nay, without one single grievance being stated; commenced with treachery, and led on by a traitor to his native country,* is an event of which but few precedents exist, and which cannot but excite indignation and disgust, on the very face of the transaction. But if the late relation between the two courts be taken into consideration; if this proceeding be examined, as far as it is directed against an ally, who always conducted himself in a faithful and honorable manner, it is difficult to mark the heinous deed with the term it deserves. It will stand single on the page of history down to the latest times.

"At a period when his imperial majesty seemed anxious to relieve oppressed rulers and countries, when he seemed aware of the danger which threatened all Europe, his royal majesty animated by the same sentiments, continued with him in close alliance, placing implicit confidence in a friend, a relation, an independent monarch! The Russian emperor had entered into engagements beneficial to the general cause, and tending to check the destructive ambition of France; he was sufficiently powerful to fulfil those engagements. His royal majesty, therefore, joined him as a friend, animated by the same sentiments; and he is now invaded by him, because he was his ally. Never could a prince enter into similar engagements with another power, with stronger hopes of their being sacredly fulfilled.

"The emperor had been personally calumniated by the French government; the Russian nation had been calumniated and publicly proclaimed as savages and barbarians.† All that is sacred to governments was intimately interwoven with the common interest, how then could any mistrust or suspicion possibly be harbored, when the emperor expressly declared that he should reject all offers of peace, however advantageous they might be, which could not be reconciled with the honor of the Russian name, the security of the country, the interest of his allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe.‡

"How far this declaration is consistent with the peace of Tilsit has already been decided by the present age; and posterity will affirm the doom. The king stood on the theatre of war, and was not acquainted with the negotiation for an armistice & peace until the latter was concluded, contrary to the express stipulation of the treaty concluded between Sweden and Russia (the 14th of January, 1805 (art. IX). The intelligence of the unexpected event was followed by an offer to contribute to the conclusion of peace, which induced his majesty to renew the demand of an armistice, which was stipulated in the treaty of Tilsit, but met with a denial, and then learned to appreciate the value of the co-operation of Russia. The king being now unable to defend any longer his German dominions, was obliged to surrender them.

"After this loss, occasioned by the secession of Russia, his royal majesty left the theatre of war, and merely endeavored to enjoy in his kingdom that tranquillity which he was entitled to expect from his situation. He had fulfilled his engagements with Russia, and now expected to learn what under a changed system would be done in his favor. The king had supported the Russian operations with his ships of war, had opened to the emperor his magazines of warlike stores, had rejected and hardly noticed the offers made to him by the French government, one of which

* Johan Sprengporten.

† "A people (the Russians) which from the barbarity of its manners and ways of life, must be universally abhorred." General orders, Vienna, the 23d Brumaire, year 14 (November 4, 1805.) "Those savage hordes, whose assistance will for the last time be claimed by the governments of Europe." 25th Bulletin of the grand army (November 16, 1805.) "Were the Greek tenets allowed to be diffused between the Baltic and the Mediterranean we should soon see our provinces attacked by swarms of enraged barbarians." A proclamation published at head quarters, Warsaw, the 29th June, 1807, signed Bonaparte.

‡ Russian Manifesto of August 30, 1806.

§ General Buddberg's letter to baron Westerstadt, principal secretary for foreign affairs of the 10th of July, 1807.

|| Tendency and bearings of the secret articles.

† Gen. Bernadotte made an offer of Norway to a Swedish officer, who was taken prisoner. The French minister, Bourienne, offered Netzel to the Swedish charge d'affaires, on the 14th November, 1806, and General Grandjean offered to Colonel Baron Towast, the 27th May, any extension of the Swedish frontiers that might be desired in case of a rupture with Russia.

was, that in case of a rupture with Russia in the midst of a war, when the Russian frontiers and the capital itself were perfectly defenceless; all the provinces lost to the reign of Charles XII. should be restored to Sweden, and that besides any part of the Russian empire should be procured to the king which he should require.

"His royal majesty is far from claiming any praise for having rejected such offers; but his right of expecting honorable proceedings from the power spared, was strengthened by his conduct. The secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, which were first suspected, and afterwards acknowledged by the Russian ministry began to appear. The terrific measures of France to them in the whole continent of Europe, and shut it against the English had commenced to be carried into effect, and to spread misery and want from port to port, and throughout continental Europe from state to state.

"The government was permitted to act according to its own judgment and experience, and no medium acknowledged between vassals and foes; peace meant confederacy; confederacy, subjection; and principles laws and systems, were dictated by France to her so-called allies, who humbly receive them from Paris, unmindful of the wounds which they should inflict on the common welfare.

"Preparations for rupture with England were made in Petersburg as early as last autumn, and merely a convenient season was waited for to carry them into execution, when by a note of the 6th of October it was proposed to his majesty to co-operate in the same manner as in 1780, in an attempt to shut the Baltic against foreign ships of war.

His royal majesty returned for answer, under date of the 15th November, that as long as the French government was lording it over so considerable a part of the southern ports of the Baltic, and practising its exclusive system, there could be no tranquillity in the Baltic, wherefore his imperial majesty must first prevail on the French to quit them; and as the above demand was repeated on the 27th of the same month, and compliance was required, as an obligation arising from the convention of the year 1780, it was fully stated in a reply given the 21st of January last, that by the convention concluded between Russia and England in the year 1801, and to which Sweden acceded by express desire of Russia, and under her own guaranty, the former armed neutrality was done away; that his majesty then entered into direct engagements with England, which he could not in justice violate, as long as that power continued to fulfil them on its part; that along with the former armed neutrality, the stipulation to shut the Baltic naturally fell to the ground, a stipulation which was the less fitted for the present circumstances, as the former Danish navy, then reckoned upon, did no longer exist; and as England had besides opened a passage through the Great Belt, but that as Sweden was not at liberty to contribute with an armed force to preserve tranquillity in the Baltic, she would endeavor to obtain by negotiation with England, that the latter should send thither no ships of war unless some other power should render that measure necessary by hostilities committed in that sea.

"That Sweden should serve Russia for a bulwark, since she had been pleased to provoke England; that Sweden should sacrifice her fleet and her trade to protect Cronstadt, was certainly asking too much. Hostile preparations now immediately commenced on the Russian frontiers. His royal majesty looked still with indifference on them as long as no grievance had been stated to him, and no claim preferred.

"The offer to obtain by negotiations the tranquillity of the Baltic, opened prospects for peace and profit for Russia, and for the whole North of Europe, and therefore assuredly could not be refused. The ports of Russia could thus have continued their trade undisturbed, and this trade could not but prove extremely desirable to his imperial majesty, after an unfortunate war, and a still more unfortunate peace. The offer was made on the supposition of England's consent, which there were strong grounds to expect; and his majesty hoped to obtain it, before the English fleet, which was so much dreaded, should be able to reach the Baltic. A direct answer to this offer being avoided, his majesty's ambassador was directed the 15th of February to make remonstrances on that subject, when at once all official communications with Sweden were broken off, and the Russian troops entered Finland.

"This sudden invasion of a friendly country, commenced with treacherous attempts to stir up revolts unprecedented even in our times, otherwise so rich in instances of the most unwarrantable acts of violence and despotism. The Russian empire allied with France, is not sufficiently powerful to overcome the resistance of a province which, on account of the season is entirely left to itself. Treachery and rebellion must be called in for assistance.

"The government endeavors to buy the people in a mass, and seduce them by offers of happiness and liberty; the commander in chief endeavors to buy soldiers by the piece, who had not been able to buy serfs in the markets of St. Petersburg and Riga.

"Faithful inhabitants of Finland, respect-

able people—your king, since the beginning of his reign, has constantly endeavored to diffuse knowledge and prosperity through your country; a treacherous friend is attempting to disturb your repose, and throw you back into the darkness of ancient times. His sword is unsheathed over your heads; his blood-stained hands are extended to complete your ruin; do not rely on his treacherous promises which merely tend to unnerve the arm of loyalty, and decoy you from your faithful attachment to your king and country. Concerned at the misfortune attending on war, but convinced that he has not provoked them, your king feels satisfied that your attachment to his person remains unimpaired, and you may depend on his making the utmost exertion, assisted by a powerful ally, to protect and avenge you."

Stockholm, March 11, 1808."

LOWER ELBE, March 1.

It is rumored here that the Russians intend to oppose the passage of French troops Denmark.

March 15.

The king of Denmark, Christian the 7th, died at Kiel on the 13th of March; the crown prince will be his successor under the title of Frederick the sixth. The French and Spanish troops advance into Holstein, and the remaining cantonnements will take the same route; a Batavian division is already on its march from Bremen to Hamburg; the Dutch general (Dames) commands in the former and colonel Valters in the latter place. The duke of Oldenburg has set out for Paris.

ALTONA, March 14.

After a reign of 42 years, and in the 59th of his age, our beloved sovereign, Christian the 7th, king of Denmark and Norway, departed this life; he was buried at Rendsburg. The crown prince, his only son, is to succeed him, with the name of Frederick the 6th. The wise measures which this prince has adopted in his father's life time, presages that the Danes will be the happiest people in Europe.

ROTTERDAM, March 14.

The American brig George, of Philadelphia, was recaptured by the English on the 29th of February, by the French privateer Speculateur, captain Praderre, and carried into St. Maloes. This privateer, in a cruise of twelve days, had captured a letter of marque, from Liverpool, called the Elizabeth, as also the Indus, the Zephyr, the George of Philadelphia above mentioned, and the galley Indus.

ELSINEUR, February 28.

We have had frost and northerly winds, and the Sound which was yesterday free from ice, is this day entirely obstructed. The cold has increased from 11 to 12 degrees since yesterday, and should it continue for a few days longer, we shall be able to go over to Sweden on the ice.

VIENNA, March 4.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 15th of February, mention the arrival there of general Gardanne, from the court of Persia, with a renewed commercial treaty concluded between that power and France, in consequence of which several French commercial houses have gone from Constantinople to Persia.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 25.

Lieut. gen. prince Dolgorouky, has been appointed by our court ambassador to that of Holland, and in a few days will take his departure.

From the SALEM REGISTER.

The present state of hostilities in the north of Europe invites attention to the character of nations who inhabit the countries it contains; that we may know whether the different nations have assumed a new character or are imitating the manners of their ancient history. The invasion of Finland by Russia, is only the repetition of the same attempts which have been twice successful in the past century. The naval enterprises of the Danes in their small vessels are justified by the bold adventures of past times, which were distinguished by a success almost incredible. While Sweden has known by experience what it is to resign the highest military reputation, to the poverty of her resources, and to the multitude of her enemies. Whatever the Danes may have been by land, their maritime expeditions have rendered them better known to history. In the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries their vessels were upon all parts of the coast of Europe, and for two hundred years they were the terror of England, and frequently conquered it. They invaded Scotland and Ireland, and all the southern shores of the Baltic. They are represented as a terror to Charlemagne himself. The

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our king, since the beginning constantly endeavored to diffuse prosperity through your generous friend is attempting repose, and throw you back to the times of his blood stained to complete your ruin, as treacherous promises which from your faithful attachment to your country, concerned at the ending on war, but convinced it provoked them, your king at your attachment to his person, and you may depend on his utmost exertion, assisted ally, to protect and avenge

March 11, 1808." **ELBE, March 1.** Here that the Russians in the passage of French through **March 15.** Denmark, Christian the 7th, the 13th of March; the will be his successor under Frederick the sixth. The Danish troops advance into the remaining cantonnements route; a Bavarian division its march from Bremen the Dutch general (Danne) former and colonel Val place. The duke of Oldenburg for Paris.

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LEM REGISTER.

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following are the words of Maller upon their courage in the times of the successor of that great prince. "They spread like a devouring flame over Lower Saxony, Friesland, Holland, Flanders, and the banks of the Rhine as far as Mentz. They penetrated into the heart of France. They found their way up the Somme, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone. Within the space of thirty years, they fre- quently pillaged and burnt Paris, Amiens, Orleans, Poitiers, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Salins, Angoulême, Nantz, and Tours. They settled themselves in Camargue, at the mouth of the Rhone, from whence they warred Provence, and Dauphiny, as far as Valence. In short, they ruined France, levied immense tribute on its mo- narch, burnt the palace of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle, and caused one of the best provinces of the kingdom to be ced- ed to them. They carried their arms into Spain and made themselves dreaded by Greece and Italy." They became at length more numerous on sea than on land, and an- cient historian reports, the whole nation were nothing but the habits of sailors, that they might be ready to embark on the first signal. In England, though this people were not known by the name of Danes, at least two thirds of the conquerors of Great Britain came from Denmark, so that when the Danes came to England a- bout three or four hundred years after the first invasions, and conquered it at the lat- ter end of the tenth century, they waged war with the descendants of their own an- cestors. They now recur to their ancient habits, and accept a new requisition for services which depend on their numbers, their courage, and sudden execution. They contemplate to land with the French in Sweden, to reduce that country, or oblige it to renounce its alliance with England. The Swedes by the wars in Finland, have renewed hostilities with an enemy, that for nearly a century has gained every ad- vantage over them, and to whom the coun- try is open. In 1721, at the treaty of Newstadt, in Finland, Czar of Russia kept almost all his conquests. In the fourth article Sweden absolutely resigns all the provinces conquered or taken, which are all enumerated, and the list of them is long and includes Wyburg, and they are to be surrendered in the state in which Sweden held them. Such sacrifices could not be made without said necessity. Upon the accession of Elizabeth to the throne of Russia, the Swedes hoped to profit from the revolution, and in twenty years after, wars renewed the war in Finland. But the best part of the Swedish army was made prisoners, and all the country of Finland was lost, and the Swedes were obliged to sue for peace upon any terms. Russia at length was persuaded to restore a part of Finland, upon condition of the resignation of the person elected king, and of the election of a person Russia should nominate. The Russians are for the third time in the same country, but by the last account had offered to quit the Swedish possessions upon the dissolution of the al- liance of Sweden with England. A pow- erful expedition from England we have already announced for the aid of Sweden. But as the Russians have entered Finland, which Sweden cannot support, and the French and Danes are ready to invade it from the south, it is expected that the same necessity which Sweden has repeatedly felt will oblige a change of measures to pre- vent the entire conquest of the country. This change will be favorable to the com- mercial treaty forming between France and Russia, by which the emperor of France is to divert the commerce of Rus- sia into his own dominions and those of his allies from the southern and northern parts of Russia. The system has given great influence to the French in Peters- burg, and every thing is done to render these commercial relations permanent.

The union between the French & Span- ish, since the entrance of the French in- to Spain, remain uninterrupted, and the splendid military parade contributes to the honor of the troops, and to the in- tercourse of the officers of the two nations. The Spanish nation is yielding to the influ- ence of the military character, and inse- parably losing the sovereignty of its eccle- siastical establishments. From Lisbon we learn, that the inquisitor general has ad- dressed the church, requiring submission to Napoleon, as sent by God to protect the church, and to render the people happy. The enthusiasm which accompanies the great events of Europe, and the few hopes of successful resistance, upon whatever principles it may be undertaken, and the full conviction in the minds of many, that the state of Europe will eventually be bless- ed by this crisis of its affairs, have prepar- ed all nations to behold with astonishment

the present order of things, and from the quick succession of great changes, to give themselves up to a full acquiescence.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, May 12.

A late letter from Washington says, "Florida is transferred to France, but not to be purchased by our government."

"An alliance with France, and a war with England," is recommended in a Baltimore paper supported by Jeffersonian policy."

Louis Stephen Felix is recognised as French consul, ad interim, at New-York, vice General Ray, decamped—his debts unpaid.

Father Sloan and his Brethren.—This old fashioned gentleman has written a very classical circular to his constituents, by which it would seem as though he wished to effectuate several purposes, and amongst the rest the elevation of Mr. Clinton to the presiden- tial chair. One cannot forbear to smile at the greatness of this mans solicitude about the welfare of those who have chosen him to ex- ecute duties which he never had the capacity to perform, & who have confided to him a trust of the importance of which he cannot have been conscious; since according to his own confession he suffered himself to be dragged without resistance into that foul assembly where our constitution was premeditatedly robbed of its purity. It is quite amusing to read some of the productions which our kind representatives make up here out of public doc- uments and their own speeches, and the dic- tums of the democratic leaders, towards the close of every session. The fashion of writ- ing circulars, like almost every other fashion, is now indulged to a most alarming licenti- ousness. In the first place it swells the public mails to a most cumbersome bulk, and in the next place it causes a dissemination of much political information utterly devoid of truth— Were we blessed with men in our national councils of great mental perspicacity, were we represented by other than selftaught politicians were the pillars of the government supported by unspotted integrity, persevering research and extensive information, then might we hail with gladness those statements which would only be distinguished from one another by the faintest shades of difference. But we cannot console ourselves with the belief, that even those in whose political dogmas, a vast majority in congress implicitly subscribe, are enlightened by the wisdom of orthodox states- men, or adorned with the candor of honest hearted politicians. We require no other proofs of the insignificance and vanity of the members of our national legislature than those which were exhibited on the evening of their tumultuous separation. Instead of dis- solving like men of dignity and learning, with- out at least the decorum of well-tempered merriment, they parted from one another with a clownish rudeness and a boisterous clamour, ill suited to the awful state of the nation, and ill according with the anxious feelings of the more thoughtful and serious part of the community. We venture to as- sert that the members of the most contemptible club that ever was formed in honor of Bacchus or Comus, never dispersed with ruder indecency, than did the members of the late congress on the evening of the 25th of last April. This we assert not merely as the opinion of ourselves, but as the opinion of all who were present, and we publish it that the people may know in what sort of men they have reposed the most unlimited confidence, and what sort of things they are to expect from their desultory, inefficient puerile labours.

(Washington Federalist.)

[The following extract from an English paper, fully describes the general sense of the people.—PEACE appears to be the watchword throughout the nation, and that it may altogether be adopted, should be the earnest desire of every lover of humanity.]

PEACE.—A deputation left Leeds on Saturday morning for London, with the petition for peace. The signatures to this petition exceed 28,000, the largest number ever signed to a similar document, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A petition for peace is now signing in Manchester, Salford and neighborhood, and such has been the avidity with which it has been supported that, from Thurs- day morning to Friday evening, upwards of ten thousand names were subscribed: Another powerful proof of the feelings of the working class at the present crisis.

The most numerous public meeting ever held, perhaps, in the West Riding of York- shire, took place last Tuesday evening at Huddersfield. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propri- ety of petitioning his majesty to take an early opportunity to terminate the miseries and distress occasioned by a long protract- ed war, and to seize the first moment for reviving the reign of peace.

After reading the requisition the chair- man recommended that a number of pro- positions, previously, should be read, and that the sense of the meeting should after- wards be taken on each. The propositions being read; previous to their being put se- parately to the votes, the chairman wished that the general question should be deter- mined, and said "Those who are for peace, will signify the same by holding up their hands

In a moment thousands of hands were raised, and the cheering cry of "peace!" spread itself through the immense assem- blage. On the converse of this question being put, one and only one hand was held up, and it was immediately explained to the meeting that the circumstance was en- tirely imputable to a misconception of the question.

Several excellent resolutions were un- animously agreed to, the whole of which, we are sorry we have not room for inser- tion; the following are deserving of atten- tion:

"That the right of petition is the undoubt- ed privilege of the subjects of his realm, and that the king wears his crown by virtue of the same solemn compact by which this right is secured to his subjects; and therefore, who- ever attempts to controul or oppose them, in the exercise of this right, is equally the ene- my of the constitution, the king and his people. That should his majesty be advised to reject the prayer of our petition, we will, from time to time, exercise our constitutional right of petitioning."

Numerous and respectable meetings have also been held at Thurlston and the Bingley, at which similar resolutions were passed.

We do not say, nor do we think that the men to whose hands the administration of our public affairs is at present entrusted, will ever make peace; they and their party seem much more desirous to excite jealousies and animos- ities both at home and abroad, than to pro- mote a spirit of conciliation; but we are bold to maintain, that before this day six months, (on the supposition that the petitioning spirit is not suffered to droop) a negotiation for peace will be set on foot, and that such nego- ciation will terminate in peace, except, con- trary to our expectations, the demands of the enemy should be found incompatible with the security and essential interests of this coun- try.

Other places disposed to petition cannot have a better example than that set at Hudders- field and other parts of Yorkshire on this oc- casion; the petitions are equally distinguish- ed for dutiful loyalty and for manly frankness, and the proceedings, in point of order and de- corum, may be equalled, but not excelled.

Baker, in his treatise on the Microscope, acquaints us with the following very curious works of art. We quote his words.

"Dr. Power says he saw a golden chain, at Tradescants, of three hundred links, not more than an inch in length, fastened to, and pulled away by a flea. And I myself have seen very lately, near Durham Yard, in the Strand, and have examined with my micro- scope, a *chaise* (made by one Mr. Boverick, a watch maker) having four wheels, with all the other apparatus belonging to them, turn- ing readily on their axles; together with a man sitting on the chaise, all formed of ivory, and drawn along by a flea without any seem- ing difficulty. I weighed it with the greatest care I was able, and found the chaise, man and flea, were barely equal to a single grain. I weighed also, at the same time and place, a brass chain made by the same hand, about two inches long, containing two hundred links, with a hook at one end, and a padlock and key at the other, and found it less than the third part of a grain."

"We are told that one Oswald Nelinger made a cup of pepper-corn, which held twelve hundred other little cups, all turned in ivory, each of them being gilt on the edges, and standing upon a foot; and that so far from being crowded or wanting room, the pepper- corn would have held four hundred more.

"I have seen since my writing the above (made by the same artist) a quadrille table with a drawer in it, an eating table, a side- board table, a looking glass, 12 chairs with skeleton backs, two dozen of plates, six dishes, a dozen knives and as many forks, twelve spoons, two salts, a frame and castors, to- gether with a gentleman, lady, and footman, all contained in a *cherry-stone*, and not filling much more than half of it.

The OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said Bridge. An aged man of steady hab- its, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encourage- ment: the colour of the person will be no objection. May 11. d12t

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Our readers will be able to form an esti- mate of the value and importance of the A- merican trade to England from the following

T A B L E OF THE Total Imports into Liverpool FROM THE UNITED STATES, IN 1807.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 143,395 bales cotton | 114,850 ox and cow horns |
| 128,589 bbls. flour | 12 hds do. |
| 624,065 bush. wheat | 201,629 horn tips |
| 8,975 casks, tierces and bbls. rice | 38 hds. casks, & bbls. horn tips |
| 12,707 bbls. pot and pearl ashes | 13,577 buck horns |
| 504 barrels rosin | 27 barrels do. |
| 521 bbls. pitch | 41 barrels pearl shells |
| 13,719 barrels tar | 1-2 barrel tor- toise shell |
| 18,775 barrels tur- pentine | 105 elephants teeth |
| 5,831 hds. tobacco | 6 tons 150 3qr ebony |
| 611 cask flaxseed | 17 casks black lead |
| 12 bbls. Indian corn | 124 casks copper ore |
| 18 tierces pease | 2 casks old copper |
| 1,802 bbls. hds & tierces quer- citron bark | 56 punchons oil |
| 85 seroons and boxes peru- vian bark | 1,236 pigs lead |
| 193 casks & tierces shumac | 16 pieces mar- ble |
| 200 bags do. | 40 cases do. |
| 519 casks rocoa, tees, casks & boxes | 938 hds tierces & boxes su- gar |
| 228 casks annat- to & cases | 4 casks and boxes glass |
| 616 bags gum se- negal | 3 cases whips |
| 90 ton loose do | 1,773 bags coffee |
| 400 bales gum arabic | 137 tierces and casks coffee |
| 38 seroon ecch. real | 50 bags pepper |
| 612 seroons indi. go cases, bar. rels, casks & boxes | 296 pipes, butts & hds wine |
| 175 bags inadder roots | 11 bbls essence of spruce |
| 9 hds seneka root | 2 casks cyder |
| 12 bbls. snake root | 27 barrels and kegs biscuit bread |
| 7 cwt sassafras root | 5 hundred fruit trees |
| 60 bales sassa- parilla | 45 packages of seeds & plants |
| 5 cals jalop | 9 packages con- tents unknown |
| 111 bags juniper berries | 67 hams |
| 420 cwt ditto | 8 barrels ham |
| 80 jars off es | 18 pints pickled oysters |
| 1,333 boxes orang- es | 214,627 cane reeds |
| 237 boxes le- mons | 225 bundles do. |
| 6,657 baskets, bar- rels & box- es raisins | 100 axle trees |
| 150 barrels figs | 18 anchor stocks |
| 250 jars grapes | 57,830 toenails |
| 20 butts and pipes cur- rants | 210 poles |
| 13 boxes and cks almonds | 26,267 pine logs |
| 16 cwt valonia | 2,425 maple beach |
| 5 casks cream tartar | birch, ash, & elm logs |
| 96 casks & pun- cheons oil | 3,018 logs oak |
| 11 kegs pickles | 1,867 logs cedar |
| 2 bxs preserv- ed peaches | 3,801 logs mahog- any |
| 20 barrels cran- berries | 1,928 pieces box- wood |
| 30 lb maple, birch, beech & ash boards | 945 fathoms lath wood |
| 209 bbls. apples | 31 masts |
| 15 kegs honey | 41c 3q 28 spars |
| 112 barrels and casks bees- wax & serons | 33c 2q 3oar rafts |
| 30 boxes & bbls. hickory nuts | 30 walnutplanks |
| 224 bales, bundles & casks hides | 140 pinecantling |
| 5,449 hides | 4,000 pine boards |
| 40 seal skins | 10,000 ft. pine boards |
| 18 bales & casks peltries | 4,500 feet cherry wood plank |
| 32 bales bear skins | 200 3q 12 oak boards |
| 71 bales & hds deer skins | 140 1q 16 uffers |
| 184 deer skins | 20 oq two oak joists |
| 40,900 ox bones | 9,546 handspikes |
| | 35,462 c 3q staves |
| | 1,132 oq 7 deals |
| | 1,088 pieces log- wood |
| | 1,676 tons 17 cwt. |
| | 2 qr. tons of log wood |
| | 41 tons nicara- gua wood |
| | 13,434 pieces do. |
| | 4,032 pieces fustic |
| | 631 tons 4 cwt do |
| | 26 c 6q tons bra- zilette wood |

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND, TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle. dsteol3t.

April 19.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hahn's* Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose vocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6.

dSt lawf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14.

ed4w

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, complainant.
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, defendant.

THE said defendant, *Stephen Cooke*, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, or motion of the complainant, by his counsel, in is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 3

law2m

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRMAN-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teniffie &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc, lately in case of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontine

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bordeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Benzal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; broken

salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Gees-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder;

copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, (the only real Bri-

tish battle powder) from F to trouble seal;

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscetel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and au-

chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Buscellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teniffie,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, madder, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flout

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL

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A Variety

Particular

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